

## National Republican.

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S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1866.

## WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The events which transpired one year since are without precedent in this land, and are not likely to find a parallel in the future. The fierce commotions and bitter controversies which resulted in civil war are past, and cannot recur again. The only cause which could divide, disunite, or destroy this nation has found a perpetual grave; and in slaying the monster of human slavery the principal danger which threatened republican institutions has, in the great mercy of Heaven, been removed from us. As has frequently been said, assassination is not an American vice. When it came it was clothed with more than ordinary terror, striking down the idol of our hearts, awakening a thrill of horror which was felt around the habitable globe. Murder laid upon its infamous altar our noblest sacrifice; we cannot believe that the dark crime will find a repetition in our history.

The memories of April last are too vivid to need recapitulation. We all remember that the tears which fell for the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN were joined with sincere prayers for the rescue of Secretary SEWARD's life. In the plan of assassination that great statesman was struck, when his life was ebbing away by disease, but the blow was not fatal. From every pulp in the land the men of God raised their petitions to the Throne for his safety. From countless fire-alarms, and from sinners alike with saintly aspirations went up that his life might be spared. The God of nations heard that prayer, and after having been prostrated both by sickness and the knife of the assassin, our beloved countryman was raised up and given back to his land. The political career of Secretary SEWARD is as fertile in its interest to philosophy as it is grateful to the recollections of patriotism. It is identified with thirty years of American history. In the great revolution which was to determine the vitality of our Government, and which culminated in a war deluging our territory with blood, he was the central figure. He was the cotemporary of the giant men of this country; the ally of WEBSTER and CLAY and ADAMS in earlier life; the opponent of CALHOUN and BENTON; and though for many years the antagonist of DOUGLASS, when the peril came, these two master minds, the last of a Titanic race, made common cause for America.

Position may have given to others more prominence, but it will be conceded that his influence has been vaster, his leadership more decided, his councils more respected than any living American. Thank God we are not writing his obituary; he lives to-day, and that influence is still irresistible, powerful for public good; and the people who have followed him with almost religious obedience, still linger upon his words of wisdom and cherish his teachings with unabated confidence. There is a logic in his political course which commends itself to our reflection, and which at this moment has no unimportant meaning. He represented in the national councils the imperial State of New York, and its people had, and still retain for him, a pride that is justifiable, and a love that is the rarest, yet the most enduring glory that can reward the patriot. We cannot minutely travel down the pathway of his conspicuous public life. He has occupied many fields of influence; as a Senator he resisted every encroachment made in the interest of slavery against the peace of the country and in violation of the spirit of our Constitution. It was from that august body that he first enlisted on the side of human freedom in that "irrepressible conflict" that did not cease until oppression was laid low in the dust. In the presence of the people upon that great instrument of American education, the American stamp, he was without a peer. There he appealed to the sense of justice; there he moulded the opinions of men; there he announced fifty days of duty; there he spoke to listening thousands, and the thousands who could not hear poured over his printed words; and to him more than any single man is due the array of the national conscience against the extension of slavery on free soil; the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1860; the patriotic consolidation of the people in support of the Government; the temperate counsels which avoided excesses; the firm union for the sake of the union which led to victory; the noble vindication of ABRAHAM LINCOLN by re-election in 1864; the Christian spirit which dictated the conditions of surrender; and the sublime policy which now asserts that the restoration to privileges of citizenship of the late rebellious people of the South, and the earliest recognition of those States who have been in revolt to their true position within the pale of the Union, as the surest way to repair the injuries of the past, and ensure the grandeur of the future.

Liberty has had many triumphs, but none so grand as when an entire race stood up in its glorious light with their shackles broken around them. In the glory of that united triumph, history will record no common share for WILLIAM H. SEWARD. America has had cause to rejoice heretofore; to rejoice over her established independence; over her steady march in the path of nations; over her increase of power and prosperity; over her heroic children; more than all, over her rescue from the throes of civil strife. And she will hold in everlasting remembrance the calm statesman who led her public sentiment, and the wise diplomatist who guided us away from foreign complications and entanglements. But liberty to the black race will be of little worth, if this Republic is to have only a fictitious peace. The shouts of victory which made the welkin ring when the Southern armies yielded, will be echoed back in mockery and sorrow, if it leaves eight millions of white Americans without the rights or dignities which make that name an honor among the nations of the earth. Without restoration, liberty and victory are equally unsubstantial. MA SEWARD has crowned his eventful life by giving the weight of his name, and the power of his eloquence to the policy of honorable and immediate restoration. It will be among

the highest honors yet to cluster around his name that in dealing with all the difficult questions which a long career of public service brought to his consideration, he was swayed by no mean or ungenerous motives, but seemed to act upon the knowledge that—"In faith and hope the world will disengage, But all mankind's concern is charity; All must be false that thwarts this one great end, And all of God that bless mankind, or mend."

It is our unweildy duty to chronicle the tragic fact that a public journal in this city, almost upon the very occurrence of the anniversary day when the hand of the assassin sought the life of this eminent public servant, the pen of a man whose political morality is to be found in that endeavor, which seeks the—

"Middle course to steer To cowardice and craft and ease," was dipped in gall to poison the mind of the community, and to assassinate the unimpeachable character of WILLIAM H. SEWARD. We recall the fact that it was said of the most insolent and worthless of all the Greeks who besieged Troy that—

"Of all our host, The man who acts the least upholds the most." It is also a matter of profound congratulation that it was with us as with that ancient people, that THESISTES sits not in council with ULYSSES. Long after the pen of the unscrupulous reviler shall have been laid aside, and his foul slander have found a merited oblivion; when his name shall be utterly forgotten; and when no man lives to reverse his ignominious memory, or to remember that he ever existed, it will be said of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, as the great essayist of England said of HAMPSHIRE, "It was when, to the sullen tyranny of LACD and CHARLES had succeeded the fierce conflict of sects and factions, ambitious of ascendancy and burning for revenge, it was when the vices of ignorance which the old tyranny had generated threatened the new freedom with destruction, that England missed that sobriety, that self-command, that perfect soundness of judgment, that perfect rectitude of intention, to which the history of revolutions furnishes no parallel, or furnishes a parallel in WASHINGTON alone."

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

One year ago yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock—three and a half hours after the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN—in the parlor of the Kirkwood House in this city, in the presence of all the members of the Cabinet who could be present, and Senator FORT, F. P. BLAIR, senior, and other distinguished persons, Chief Justice CHASE administered to ANDREW JOHNSON the oath of office as President of the United States, and he entered immediately upon the discharge of his duties.

In the midst of the deep sorrows that weighed so heavily upon every mind on that eventful and melancholy morning, it became our duty as a journalist to record the induction of the new President into office. We were proud that we performed that duty in such a manner as to be able to-day to reproduce the article without regret. It was the first journalistic invocation for President JOHNSON made in the United States, and is as follows:

THE REPUBLIC LIVES.

"The great calamity which has fallen upon the nation instantly devolves the Executive duties of the President upon Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; and he has taken the oath required by the Constitution to invest him with those august powers.

"Mr. Johnson was the free choice of the free people of the country for this position, who well understood the exigency which might occur, under the Providence of God, to bring him into his present exalted office.

"The following LIE was printed in the Sunday Morning Chronicle—for its Sunday readers:

"The National Intelligence—now the organ of Andrew Johnson and William H. Seward."

MR. MURDOCK AT GROVER'S THEATRE.—To-night Mr. James H. Murdock, the great American actor, and the best exponent of modern times, began a short engagement at Grover's Theatre. He will be capably supported, and the public are not to be deceived that some very excellent entertainments are in store for them.

"RETURNS DELAY."—Under this caption the Philadelphia North American has a forcible article, setting forth the importance of greater activity and promptness on the part of Congress in regard to the real business interests of the country.

Freedom's Bureau Affairs.—The President and Gen. Howard.

GEN. HOWARD'S INTERVIEW.

At the recent interview between the President and Gen. Howard, the only one since the issue of the proclamation of the 13th March—a very interesting conversation took place, the points of which I am able to give you.

The General, who received by appointment, and met a cordial welcome. He explained that he had sought the interview for the purpose of learning without delay the effect which the proclamation was designed to produce upon the methods and membership of the Bureau. More specifically, he wished to know whether martial law was now abolished, and with it the system of military courts established for the purpose of the otherwise unprotected freed people.

The President replied without hesitation that the proclamation was a declaration of policy, and nothing more; and that he had no intention of removing martial law, and was not designed to modify the operations of the Bureau in any respect whatever. On the contrary, it was the President's expectation and express desire that the administration of the Bureau should be continued as heretofore, and that all judicial functions should be exercised as in the past.

The President further observed that this proclamation would be executed interpreted and administered precisely as was the proclamation of the 13th March, and that he had no intention of removing martial law, and was not designed to modify the operations of the Bureau in any respect whatever. On the contrary, it was the President's expectation and express desire that the administration of the Bureau should be continued as heretofore, and that all judicial functions should be exercised as in the past.

The General then asked specifically concerning Kentucky, alluding to the extreme reluctance of the local State to allow any interference with its local affairs, and intimating his personal readiness to receive any instructions which the President might be pleased to convey. The President replied that there could be no interference in favor of the unreasonable prejudices of the people of any State, that the administration of General Ficks, for the consistent evidence of one God and one humanity, however diversified their ministrations and callings, to the best of his feeble ability.

I come, sir, to congratulate you for myself, and for the people of your adopted State. We remember you, sir, as the child of the people, and always the representative of their desires. I do not think it too much to say that your faithful and fearless advocacy in the past was more than usually faithful in the days of our struggle. Looking back to no boasted lineage, enticed by no prospect of power, but by the simple and grateful pleasure, and, sir, we believe you will live to secure still greater good by giving to the people of your adopted State, and to the nation, the best of your services. It is in the day when nations have seemed ready to feed on the spoils of our threatened freedom, when the champion of right and peace, and through the ages to come will be known as Columbia's savior; such, sir, is the deserved gratitude with which we would see you rewarded for your unflinching and unswerving devotion to the just rights and hopes of all, yes, all our people! So that with our aid and lesson, you, sir, may be renewed and sincere efforts on the part of all Christian nations for the era of peace, when not merely a sect or a tribe may fall in the vision of the prophet, but all men dwell together in unity.

## Death of Hon. D. S. Dickinson.

In addition to the facts announced in the Republican on Saturday relating to the death of Mr. DICKINSON, the New York Tribune says:

Mr. Dickinson was taken sick on Monday afternoon, having been engaged during the day in the trial of the Commonwealth vs. Scobey. Scobey, alarming in his symptoms appeared only Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, when they became very serious. When his son-in-law, Mr. Courtney, left his house on Tuesday at 9 o'clock, Mr. Dickinson was up, shaving. He told him that he had ordered his breakfast laid much better, saying, in his joking way to Mr. Courtney, "You can run the office as you like, but I shall be right to-morrow." But he gradually grew worse until 8.30 o'clock in the evening, when he died. His disease was strangulated hernia. He leaves a widow and two daughters. He had always enjoyed excellent health, and was hardly ever sick in his life, except last summer, when he was attacked with typhoid fever.

Secretary Seward, on receiving intelligence of the death of Mr. DICKINSON, immediately forwarded the following dispatch:

Washington, April 15, 1866.

Robert Murray, Esq.,

I learn with profound sorrow the death of Daniel S. Dickinson, late District Attorney of the United States, of New York. The President authorizes me to tender his sincere sympathy to the family and friends of the loyal and single-hearted statesman, whose noble soul like a star to animate passion during the war through which we have successfully passed without the loss of a State or a stain upon the national honor.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

## SUMNER'S DOG.

The cur puppy that barks every morning at the heels of ANDREW JOHNSON and WILLIAM H. SEWARD and every other honest man who has kicked him from his door, has so thoroughly become the echo of his master that it was around his neck a collar upon which was engraved, "I AM CHARLES SUMNER'S DOG; whose dog are you?" The public could not be more certain in its judgment of the authority of malicious utterances which are printed day to day in the Chronicle.

Let malevolents, in and out of the Senate, remember the words of BURKE, that "Strong passion, under the direction of a feeble reason, feed a low fever, which serves only to destroy the body that entertains it."

## Congress on Saturday.

A session of the House was held on Saturday for speech-making, but Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, with admirable tact and taste, moved that the House adjourn in respect to the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. After a brief, appropriate and eloquent eulogy upon the lamented LINCOLN from Mr. GARFIELD, his motion was carried, and the House adjourned.

## PERSONAL.

THURLOW WOOD and several other New York politicians have been in town since Saturday morning, driven here by patriotic desires concerning the future management of the New York Custom-house.

GOV. SMITH, of New Hampshire, is at the National Hotel.

H. S. FAY, President of the First National Bank of Richmond, Virginia, arrived at Willards' Saturday evening.

## The Colored Celebration To-Day.

To-day being the anniversary of emancipation in the District of Columbia, it is to be celebrated, as we are unofficially informed, by the colored people here, without distinction of party or sect. It is most natural that those freedmen should celebrate the anniversary of an event the most important that could have happened to them, and which, thank God, was subsequently extended to their race throughout the nation. If the weather should be favorable, they will have a grand celebration.

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A reason has been current in the city for several days past to the effect that ex-Governor Hahn and other of our absent politicians are to arrive in New Orleans on or about the 15th inst. It is also stated that they will bring full details of the plan for reconstructing Louisiana, recently outlined by Mr. Warmoth at a meeting of the Universal Suffrage Committee. This looks as though we were to have some news, and the hope may have been renewed. Another item in the current report is that money has been furnished them by the Northern Railroad to start and maintain a newspaper.—New Orleans Times, 19th.

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## [For the National Republican.]

The Past and Future.

Dr. J. B. FROST, on Friday, April 13, addressed the National Republican as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: The diversities of human existence are very great; but they are natural, and consequently can never be annihilated. We have in individual experience and associated progress to recognize the dawn of day as one condition that inspires our effort, while with its close we naturally relinquish in another. Thus we have to look about us and see that all has its place; every development having its specific purposes. The time in nature we have a spring-time and a harvest; and there is nothing more true, Mr. President, than that extremes must. Planting or spring is one thing; reaping or fall another. The one is the cause; the other is the effect or yield. We have, therefore, beginnings and consummations. And it is thus we should look at extremes.

Radicalism in the North, secessionism in the South are antipodes, so to speak, and of course they cannot be one; for they are the balance wheels of creation, at least so far as our Republic is concerned. These elements are immense, for they have devastated our country; laid waste the homes of the happy and the free; exhausted our Treasury; impoverished our people; and burdened us with a tax that is onerous to the extreme.

In fact, sir, this recalls me in English measure to the trials of our Fathers of the Republic, who rebelled from taxation and stamp duties, imposed where there was no representation! What, sir, is the condition to-day? Is there rebellion? None! But a lawful acquiescence in the authority of the Government. And, sir, with this fact before me the whole country, stirred by every honest and careful observer, and by the very men who have led our armies to the front, are now in a state of nature, war, tax-collectors are all over a country denied representation, as thick as mille-pores on the road, to the rule of those whom they seek. I regret to say equally with yourself that representation is an anomaly in this, the Capital of the Republic—

with a voice to hold in check the rapacious desire of accumulated hatred and misconception that has arisen from circumstances so diverse in their effects and so lamentable in the solvable evidence of their exhibition.

With this realization before us, sir, permit me to say, in the spirit of sincerity and truth, in which it has been my honor and pleasure always to address you, that it seems to me unquestionable, that if we would live the life of freedom, cherishing the voice of liberty, we must, as a people, pause and will remember the tried events of years past, when individual consciousness had to throw forth on the trackless waste of uncertainty its virtues, to withstand anarchy, monarchy, and power. For we, sir, are but a breath to the breeze, to the centuries that concern themselves with the sublime and the eternal; whose life-throes are passed away. Time and experience call to me at least one reflection that I cannot disregard. Its index finger points ever onward, and ever truthfully discloses some new emotion that brings us within the arena of capability, condition, circumstance, and event. And that is the ordering of nature, in her complex unfolding, to develop a new reality. What I mean is, or may be expressed somewhat thus: Would we dissolve passions we must induce study contrite. The North is not in nature a contradiction to the South, but they are natural contrasts to each other. They are antipodes, but not, necessarily, antagonistic. So they must be in law, in policy, and in social intercourse—a beautiful and mutually beneficial contrast, but not an antagonism to each other. Cold is not heat, day is not night, summer is not winter, and yet the one could not be without the other, while each reveals an omniscient purpose that bestows its good to all and summons not to the pretension of any. These contrasts of nature make the infinite variety and beauty, its inimitable utility, and its sublime and sublime and sublime harmony. It is, therefore, a plain dictate of common sense, confirmed by all experience and observation, that no array of the contrasted conditions of a people, marked and distinguished by the effects of contrasted climate, soil, and culture, in antagonistic life but what must prove fatal to the prosperity and hope of each.

We, sir, have passed through a terrible and most desolating war, and to-day we have said our characteristic differences left to be corrected in a new strife, unless we can do justice as a people, as a nation, to the just and unavoidable claims of each section. We are, sir, perpetrate a unity, but we can only do so by recognizing our mutual diversities. I rejoice, therefore, that the policy of the administrative function of this American nation, in your hands, proposes no alienation, no unjust demands upon a people denied a voice in the councils of the nation; the only course whereby that nationality which has laid waste the fairest portions of our land may be restored to its former position, and the power of thought and the divine administration of our contrariety of climate and culture.

I cannot help, sir, but recall in my infancy and boyhood, when memory is not poignant in its effect, the fact that stamp editors used to tell of extravagant expenditures of the Government, or the failure of undertakings, not to say culpable dishonesty. It strikes me, if my memory serves me right, that the marginal figures were from the Treasury, and the sum was small, but multiplied by extravagance, it was a large sum. Within this was exemplified much to learn from condemnation or applause, in regard to sincerity, trust, obligation and fidelity involved. This sum was small, Mr. President. What do I now see? That the returns from income are more than sufficient, monthly, to pay what was deemed the most extravagant and injudicious investments of the then working of the governmental form of our nation. Now, sir, what does this prove? I do not array it as an unqualified opinion of expert, but I may say for a vast majority of men, as soon as we see its total and its balance against former procedure. We must admit, however, that it is vast. But I must say that it impresses us with a solemn recognition of one or two conclusions: an unwholesome departure from the past, or the indubitable recognition of our already inaugurated future, which I believe will be the recognition of right and the propitiation of the age. For the flag has trailed in the dust. Our friends, our brothers, our fathers have bled and died in the service of our strength and power to redeem the withered and lost, and as such, sir, let us be true to the emblematic emblazons placed in our hands for the good and the cherished and yet to be developed hopes of humanity. That semblance of a united nation's power should be equal from the frozen isles of Maine to the melting zones of Mexico. All beneath it should be shielded from injustice and disparaging wrong.

Our differences, never having known a North or South, an East or a West, no good or ill for humanity, I have measured my hope, dispensed my benefits in accordance with the recognized duty of the moment, and have never been disappointed. I have, however, diversified their ministrations and callings, to the best of my feeble ability.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1866.

## Pen, Pencil and Scissors.

The Cincinnati Gazette is advertising for public spirit in that city.

JOHN BROOKMAN opens at the Howard Athenaeum, Boston, May 7th.

STREMAN is writing the heroics of the demi-monde in New York.

Just last case attended to by the late Daniel S. Dickinson was that of the Meteor.

Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS did not come to Washington.

PERFECT integrity and a properly-cooked breakfast are rare.—Frisco.

A box of nearly a dozen professional thieves, lately from Chicago and St. Louis, are now in Cincinnati.

One of the costumes of a Paris ball is described as a white cat. The extravagances of fashion could no fur-liege go.

The man who will laugh loudly in his sleeve at the prohibition of whisky selling in the Capital is George Whittier.

In Carson City there is a dancing school conducted on strictly moral principles—"cash in advance, and no huggin'."

The Round Table, which censured General Grant for going out to the Riding Park to look at some horses, now advocates horse flesh as a substitute for beef.

GEORGE CHUTEKINS is now seventy-six years of age, and a committee, of which John Ruskin is President, has been formed in London to present him a testimonial.

A GREAT many of our Southern friends are going North. They feel a curiosity to see what our country whippersnappers are doing.

Many of the glorious fellows are under the earth. MR. HOGAN, M. C., from Missouri, describes the present session of Congress as the "session of magazine articles"; he would be nearer the truth if he said powder magazine articles.—Saturday Press.

The negroes of Raleigh have resolved, in a meeting, not to import a Yankee doctor, but to patronize the Raleigh physicians as long as they make no distinction on account of color.

In Savannah, Saturday night, 7th inst., a policeman named James Bartly, who was off duty and on a spree, shot two policemen who were on duty, killing them instantly.

The Gentiles are said to be pouring into Utah in great numbers. They will soon be a majority in the Territory or State, whichever it may be. All the salt of the Great Salt Lake can't preserve the Mormon institutions much longer.

Now far from Fort Caspar or Platte bridge, on the old Oregon and California route, and about 130 miles west of Fort Laramie, there are situated some coal oil springs which run off 1500 gallons a day. This location is in the Black Hills, three miles from the Red Buttes.

LETTERS received in Boston from Professor Agassiz's expedition report that up to February he had discovered fourteen hundred new species of fish and other animals—a number far greater than he had been led to expect.

So far, the corn and wheat crops in Tennessee promise well. In Middle and East Tennessee fruit has been doing finely, but it is clear and cold at night, and many persons fear the fruit will be destroyed throughout the State.

SHOULD Mr. Hubbard, the champion billiard player of Connecticut, retain possession of the cue until the expiration of the two years, August 18, next, Mr. Phelan, of New York, is to present him with a handsome billiard table.

JOSEPH F. REAGAN, a respectable young man in Chicago, who went to a house of ill-fame the other night, just to see life, was killed by a loved woman with whom he quarreled. She beat out his brains with a poker.

THE Prince of Wales, according to a gossiping English journal, appears to be pretty far off his head, and bids fair to become a fair type of the rotund John Bull we see in pictures.

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The man who will laugh loudly in his sleeve at the prohibition of whisky selling in the Capital is George Whittier.

In Carson City there is a dancing school conducted on strictly moral principles—"cash in advance, and no huggin'."

The Round Table, which censured General Grant for going out to the Riding Park to look at some horses, now advocates horse flesh as a substitute for beef.

GEORGE CHUTEKINS is now seventy-six years of age, and a committee, of which John Ruskin is President, has been formed in London to present him a testimonial.

A GREAT many of our Southern friends are going North. They feel a curiosity to see what our country whippersnappers are doing.

Many of the glorious fellows are under the earth. MR. HOGAN, M. C., from Missouri, describes the present session of Congress as the "session of magazine articles"; he would be nearer the truth if he said powder magazine articles.—Saturday Press.

The negroes of Raleigh have resolved, in a meeting, not to import a Yankee doctor, but to patronize the Raleigh physicians as long as they make no distinction on account of color.

In Savannah, Saturday night, 7th inst., a policeman named James Bartly, who was off duty and on a spree, shot two policemen who were on duty, killing them instantly.

The Gentiles are said to be pouring into Utah in great numbers. They will soon be a majority in the Territory or State, whichever it may be. All the salt of the Great Salt Lake can't preserve the Mormon institutions much longer.

Now far from Fort Caspar or Platte bridge, on the old Oregon and California route, and about 130 miles west of Fort Laramie, there are situated some coal oil springs which run off 1500 gallons a day. This location is in the Black Hills, three miles from the Red Buttes.